CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

Vol. II. BOSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1823. No. 44.

Miscellaneous Extracts.

TOULMIN'S LETTERS.—Letter IV.

(Concluded from page 169.)

The general representations which the apostle gives concerning the nature and genius of christianity in these epistles, are also of a practical nature, without incorporating with his representations of it those doctrines which are deemed so essential to the efficacy of preaching. "The end of the commandment is charity, out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned. God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." He describes what he styles "the glorious gospel of the blessed God" to be "the truth which is after godliness, in hope of eternal life, which God, that cannot lie, promised before the world began;" or, in other words, the true revelation of God's will and grace to mankind, enforcing on them the practice of universal goodness, in hope of immortal life, assured to them by the faithful promise of God. And above all worthy of notice is that comprehensive passage: "The grace of God, that bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men, teaching them, that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, they should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world, looking for the blessed hope and glorious appearance of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify us unto himself, a peculiar people, zealous of good works."

I find certain doctrinal principles interspersed through these epistles, namely "That it is a faithful saying, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners;" that "there is one God, and one Mediator between God and man, the man Jesus Christ; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time;"—That "great is the mystery of godliness, God manifest in the flesh," &c. That our Saviour, Jesus Christ, hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by his gospel":—That Jesus Christ, of the seed of David, "was raised from the dead, having given himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works;" that we "look for a blessed hope, and the glorious appearance of the great God, and of our Saviour Jesus Christ;" that we "are saved and called with a holy calling, not according to our works, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to the mercy of God, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which was shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ."

Any Unitarian will admit, with devout gladness and gratitude, these declarations, without recognizing in them those ideas, which are generally affixed to some of the terms here used; without deducing from them those tenets which you conceive ought to be the great topics of preaching. Yes; the Unitarian rejoiceth that Christ Jesus came to save sinners, to deliver them from all iniquity, and that through Him mercy and peace flow to mankind. The Unitarian rejoiceth, that when, for many ages before our Saviour appeared, and when he did appear, the whole world, with some few exceptions, were sunk in ignorance, corruption, and depravity of manners; that, when mankind could not be saved by their own works, the love and kindness of God displayed itself in renovating them. The Unitarian rejoiceth, that by Christ, God was manifest in the flesh; when anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power, he went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed with the devil; for God was with him, and manifested by him, in the miracles, doctrine, and ministry of Christ, his power, wisdom, and grace. The Unitarian rejoiceth in Christ Jesus, as having given himself a ransom for all, when he died to redeem us from this present evil world, to redeem us from "all iniquity, to bring us to God;" and, by this act of obedience and philanthropy, the foundation was laid for the kingdom of grace, under which we are absolved from guilt.*

These are truths welcome to the minds of Unitarians; though they cannot discern, in the language of the apostle, the doctrines of the trinity or of Calvinism, the doctrines of inherent corruption derived from Adam, or of the deity of Christ. They cannot discover these principles in any other passages in the epistles, where they would naturally offer, if they were the doctrines which Timothy and Titus were to preach on the mission they were to execute. They find, indeed, the transgression of Adam referred to, (1 Tim. ii. 14,) but not as that of a federal head, not as that of a parent conveying a depraved nature to his posterity; but merely on account of a circumstance in the transgressions rather extenuating than aggravating, it is applied by the apostle to enforce the subjection of the woman to the man. So far from the doctrine of the trinity, or of the godhead of Jesus Christ offering itself in these parts of the New Testament, the language of the apostle perfectly corresponds with the ideas entertained by Unitarians; but militates against the other doctrine. "There is one God, and *one* Mediator between God and Man, the man Christ Jesus." We ask, what would any man understand by the expression, "There is one God," but this, that there is but one being, one mind, one person, who hath true godhead?—The latter clause, "one Mediator between God and Man, the man Christ Jesus," limits the character of mediator to one person. The same manner of expression in the former clause, as evidently limits the ascription of deity to one person; even to Him, with whom Christ mediates.

Instead of finding that the apostle instructs Timothy and Titus in a system, correspondent to that called the Trinitarian and Calvinistic, or in those principles with which modern missionaries have been furnished for the conversion of distant countries, and which you, sir, deem essential and necessary to this purpose, we observe a perfect silence, concerning such principles, or else declarations, that stand in contradiction to them.

I am further confirmed, by this means, in the conclusion, that offered from an examination of the Acts of the Apostles. However the minds of others may be impressed, by the review of these apostolical epistles, a firm persuasion is left on mine, that faith and repentance may be produced, and holiness effectually advanced, independently of that scheme, for which, justly following their own convictions, they are zealous advocates. I am, dear sir,

Yours, &c.

* The terms, ransoming and redeeming, are seldom used in scripture, but in the metaphorical sense;—without implying the actual, real paying a price;—hence Israel were *redeemed* out of Egypt, and Moses was the *redeemer*: lutrotes, ransomer, though he paid no price. Deut. vii. 8. Acts, vii. 35. Emlyn's Works, vol. 2, p. 71, 2.

CONSOLATIONS OF THE AGED.

In our two last numbers we have given extracts from Dr. Blair's sermon on the *Duties and Consolations of the aged*. We this week conclude the extracts we had proposed to make. The particular subject is the *consolations* which the aged may enjoy.

III.—It remains to suggest the consolations which belong to old age, when thus *found in the way of righteousness*.

I must introduce them with observing, that nothing is more reasonable in itself, than to submit patiently to those infirmities of Nature which are brought on by the increase of years. You knew before-hand what you had to expect, when you numbered the successive summers which were passing over your heads. Old age did not attack you by surprise, nor was it forced upon you against your choice. Often, and earnestly, did you wish to *see long life and many days*. When arrived at the desired period, have you any just cause to complain, on account of enduring what the constitution of our being imposes on all? Did you expect, that for your sake, Providence was to alter its established order? Throughout the whole vegetable, sensible, and rational world, whatever makes progress toward maturity, as soon as it has passed that point, begins to verge towards decay. It is as natural for old age to be frail, as for the stalk to bend under the ripening ear, or for the autumnal leaf to change its hue. To this law all who went before you have submitted; and all who shall come after you must yield. After they have flourished for a season, they shall fade like you, when the period of decline arrives, and bow under the pressure of years.

During the whole progress of the human course, the principal materials of our comfort or uneasiness lie within ourselves. Every age will prove burthensome to those who have no fund of happiness in their own breast. Preserve them, if you could, from infirmity of frame; bestow upon them, if it were possible, perpetual youth; still they would be restless and miserable, through the influence of ill-governed passions. It is not surprising that such persons are peevish and querulous when old.—Unjustly they impute to their time of life, that misery with which their vices and follies embitter every age. Whereas, to good men, no period of life is insupportable, because they draw their chief happiness from sources which are independent of age or time. Wisdom, piety, and virtue, grow not old with our bodies. They suffer no decay from length of days. To them only belongs unalterable and unfading youth. *Those that be planted in the house of the Lord, shall flourish in the courts of our God.—They shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourishing.* (Psalm xcii. 13, 14.)

You can now, it is true, no longer relish many of those pleasures which once amused you. Your sensations are less quick than formerly; your days more languishing. But if you have quitted the region of pleasure, in return you possess that of tranquillity and repose. If you are strangers to the vivacity of enjoyment, you are free, at the same time, from the pain of violent and often disappointed desire. Much fatigue, much vexation, as well as vanity, attend that turbulence of life, in which the younger part of mankind are engaged. Amidst those keen pursuits and seeming pleasures, for which you envy them, often they feel their own misery, and look forward with a wishful eye to the season of calmness and retreat. For on all sides of human life, the balance of happiness is adjusted with more equality than at first appears; and if old age throws some new distresses into the scale, it lightens also the weight of others. Many passions which formerly disturbed your tranquillity, have now subsided. Many competitions which long filled your days with disquiet and strife, are now at an end. Many afflictions which once rent your hearts with violent anguish, are now softened into a tender emotion, on the remembrance of past woe. In the beginning of life, there was room for much apprehension, concerning what might befall in its progress. Your security was never untroubled. Your hopes were interrupted by many anxieties and fears. Having finished the career of labour and danger, your anxiety ought of course to lessen. Ready to enter into the harbour, you can look back, as from a secure station, upon the perils you have escaped, upon the tempest by which you were tossed, and upon the multitudes who are still engaged in conflicting the storm.

If you have acted your part with integrity and honour, you are justly entitled to respect, and you will generally receive it. For rarely, or never, is old age contemned, unless when, by vice or folly it renders itself contemptible. Though length of time may have worn off superficial ornaments, yet what old age looses in grace, it often gains in dignity. The veneration, as was before observed, which grey hairs command, puts it in the power of the aged to maintain a very important place in human society. They are so far from being insignificant in the world, that families long holden together by their authority, and societies accustomed to be guided by their counsels, have frequently had cause to regret their loss, more than that of the most vigorous and young. To success of every kind, the head which directs is no less essential than the hand which executes. Vain, nay often dangerous, were youthful enterprize, if not conducted by aged prudence. "I said, Days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom." "Therefore, thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man, and fear thy God."

Though in old age, the circle of your pleasures is more contracted than it has formerly been, yet within its limits many of those enjoyments remain, which are most grateful to human nature. Temperate mirth is not extinguished by advanced years. The mild pleasures of domestic life still cheer the heart. The entertainments of conversation, and social intercourse, continue unimpaired. The desire of knowledge is not abated by the frailty of the body; and the leisure of old age affords many opportunities for gratifying that desire. The sphere of your observation and reflection is so much enlarged by long acquaintance with the world, as to supply, within itself, a wide range of improving thought. To recall the various revolutions that have occurred since you began to act your part in life; to compare the characters of the past and present times; to trace the hand of Providence, in all the incidents of your own lot; to contemplate, with thoughtful eye, the successive new appearances which the world has assumed around you, in government, education, opinions, customs, and modes of living; these are employments, no less entertaining than instructive to the mind.

While you are engaged in such employments, you are, perhaps, surrounded with your families, who treat you with attention and respect; you are honoured by your friends; your character is established; you are placed beyond the reach of clamour, and the *strife of tongues*; and, free from distracting cares, you can attend calmly to your eternal interests. For such comforts as these, have you not cause most thankfully to acknowledge the goodness of heaven? Do they not afford you ground to pass the remainder of your days in resignation and peace; disposing yourselves to rise in due time, like satisfied guests, from the banquet that has been set before you; and to praise and bless, when you depart, the great Master of the feast? *To a man that is good in his sight*, whether he be young or old, *God giveth wisdom, and knowledge, and joy.* For every season of life, the benignity of his providence hath prepared its own satisfactions, while his wisdom hath appointed its peculiar trials. No age is doomed to total infelicity; provided that we attempt not to do violence to Nature, by seeking to extort from one age the pleasures of another; and to gather, in the winter of life, those flowers which were destined to blossom only in its summer, or its spring.

But perhaps it will be said, that I have considered old age only in its first stages, and in its most favourable point of light; before the faculties as yet are much impaired, and when disease or affliction has laid no additional load on the burden of years. Let us then view it with all its aggravations of distress. Let us suppose it arrived at its utmost verge, worn out with infirmities, and bowed down with sickness and sorrow. Still there remains this consolation, that it is not long ere *the weary shall be at rest.* Having passed through so many of the toils of life, you may now surely, when your pilgrimage touches on its close, bear, without extreme impatience, the hardships of its concluding stage. From the inestimable promises of the Gospel, and from the gracious presence of God, the afflictions of old age cannot seclude you. Though *your heart should begin to faint, and your flesh to fail*, there is One, who can be "the strength of your heart, and your portion for ever. Even to your old age, saith the Lord, I am He; and even to hoary hairs will I carry you. I have made, and I will bear; even I will carry, and will deliver you." "Leave thy fatherless children; I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me."

The is undoubtedly a period, when there ought to be a satiety of life, as there is of all other things; and when death shall be viewed as your merciful dismission from a long warfare. To come to the grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in its season," is the natural termination of the human course. Amidst multiplying infirmities, to prolong life beyond its usual bounds, and to draw out your existence here to the last and foulest dregs, ought not to be the wish of any wise man. Is it desirable, to continue lingering on the borders of the grave, after every tie which connects you with life is broken; and to be left a solitary individual, in the midst of a new generation, whose faces you hardly know? The shades of your departed friends rise up before you, and warn you, that it is time to depart. Nature and Providence summon you, to be "gathered to your fathers." Reason admonishes you, that, as your predecessors made way for you, it is just that you should yield your place to those who have arisen to succeed you on this busy stage; who, for a while, shall fill it with their actions and their sufferings, their virtues and their crimes; and then shall, in their turn, withdraw, and be joined to the forgotten multitudes of former ages.

Could death, indeed, be considered in no other view than as the close of life, it would afford only a melancholy retreat. The total extinction of being is a thought, which human nature, in its most distressed circumstances, cannot bear without dejection.—But, blessed be God! far other prospects revive the spirits of the aged, who have spent their life in piety and virtue. To them, death is not the extinction, but the renovation, of the living principle; its removal from *the earthly house of this tabernacle, to the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Having fought the good fight; having finished their course, and kept the faith; there is laid up for them the crown of righteousness.* The Saviour of the world hath not only *brought immortality to light*, but placed it within the reach of their hope and trust. By dying the just for the unjust, he hath prepared their way *within the veil;* and secured to them the possession of *an inheritance, incorruptible and undefiled, reserved in the heavens.*—Such are the hopes and prospects which cheer the sorrows of old age, and surmount the fear of death. Faith and piety are the only adequate supports of human nature in all its great emergencies. After they have guided us through the various trials of life, they uphold us, at last, amidst the ruins of this falling frame; and when the *silver cord is just ready to be loosed, and the golden bowl to be broken; when the pitcher is broken at the fountain, and the wheel broken at the cistern;* they enable us to say, *O Death! where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victory?*

HINTS ON EARLY EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 169.)

Daily study of the Scriptures.

It will be of advantage if the daily portion of scriptural instruction can be given to children as the first employment, after their morning *prayers;* and it is much to be desired, that parents should retain this part of education in their own hands; for the situation of a parent gives advantages for the performance of this duty, which are rarely possessed, in an equal degree, by a tutor or governess. Perhaps the earliest scriptural lessons are best given in conversation, assisted by prints.* By this simple method, even very young children, before they can read, are capable of understanding, and of profiting by, many parts of sacred history. A reference to Wallis's map of Canaan, with little figures, and, when children are old enough, to Burder's Oriental Customs, or Calmet's Dictionary, will add to the interest of the historical parts of the Bible, and will contribute to render the scripture lesson amusing, as well as instructive.

The Sabbath.—As the common business of life is to be laid aside on the Sunday, so the engagements of this day should be of a wholly different character from those of the week;—and if a practical regard to the sabbath be early established, and its employments, which may so easily be done, are rendered attractive and interesting, children will enter upon them from choice, and neither expect nor wish for any others.

* It is related in the life of Dr. Doddridge, prefixed to his works, that "his parents brought him up in the early knowledge of religion. Before he could read, his mother taught him the history of the Old and New Testament, by the assistance of some Dutch tiles in the chimney of the room where they usually sat; and accompanied her instructions with such wise and pious reflections, as made strong and lasting impressions upon his heart."

The study of the Scriptures may be agreeably diversified, either by looking out, with the assistance of marginal references and a concordance, the various texts on one particular subject, as on prayer—almsgiving—duty to parents, &c. ; or by tracing the chain of prophecy relating to the Messiah, with corresponding passages in the New Testament ; or by reading, with a particular reference to the lives and characters of eminent individuals—as of Abraham, Joseph, Moses, David, &c. Nor is it necessary that children be confined, on the Sunday, to studying the scriptures, catechisms, &c. :—there are many books suitable to the day, which will afford an agreeable and useful variety, and which, if laid aside in the week, will be read with the greater pleasure. Hymns, or a portion of scripture,* may also be committed to memory ; but care will be required that these be neither learnt as a common task, nor repeated in a hasty and irreverent manner. When children write with some facility, they will derive pleasure from copying out hymns ; select passages from the Bible ; or the texts they have looked for, on particular subjects, in a book kept for the purpose. They may, besides, be formed into a class, and questioned on Sunday, in their scriptural knowledge ; and it will add to the interest, if the children of more than one family can be united in this exercise.

When old enough, they may be permitted to share in the labours of a Sunday school, or make choice of a poor child as a private scholar ; such objects are valuable, as affording suitable occupation for the Sunday ; but still more so, as having the tendency to foster a spirit of active benevolence ; and a disposition to promote the interest of others.

The engagements to which we have referred, with an attendance on public worship, and necessary recreation and exercise, will fill up the Sunday usefully and agreeably. If we enter into the full meaning of these expressions—"Shall call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honourable," we shall be persuaded, that it is not sufficient to enforce a strict regard to the Sabbath as a law ; but that we should endeavour to infuse a love for the day, as one of peculiar privileges ; and parents may promote this feeling, by keeping in view that it is to be a time of rest, as well as of religious duty, by devoting themselves more than ordinarily to their children ; and by rendering the Sunday the season for the best kind of domestic enjoyment.

* See Mrs. Babington's excellent remarks on this subject—Practical Essay, page 94, &c.

Christian Register.

BOSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1823.

Capital Punishments.

A few years since, a series of Essays on *Capital Punishments* appeared in the Herald, a newspaper published at Windham, (Con.)—These essays were republished in Philadelphia in the summer of 1810, in Poulson's Daily Advertiser. For the purpose of giving them more extensive circulation, a few individuals in Philadelphia, unknown to the writer of the essays, caused them to be published in a pamphlet form. The first of these essays will be found on the last page of this paper.

The subject discussed in these essays, seems to us deserving of more attention than has been heretofore given to it. No one can doubt the humane and benevolent purpose of the writer, or of those who have endeavoured to give publicity to his sentiments. Whether the ends of capital punishment, which can be nothing but the security and well-being of Society, can be effectually answered by any other mode of punishment, seems to be the chief question to be considered in determining whether it is or is not a duty to abandon the practice of inflicting them. For we suppose there is no one that reflects on the subject, who does not wish that some other mode could be adopted of restraining high-handed wickedness, than the dreadful one of taking away life.

Presbyterian Church.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States comprises thirteen Synods and upwards of seventy Presbyteries. These Presbyteries are mostly in the middle, western, and southern states. In New England there is one only, which is situated in the eastern part. Complaints are made that the number of well-qualified religious instructers in the region embraced by these Presbyteries is lamentably deficient. Many more preachers are wished and asked for by the people, than can be obtained. The following facts are mentioned to illustrate the above statement: In the Presbytery of Niagara there are *thirty-one* churches, and only *seven* ministers and licentiates. The Presbytery of Albany is considered as the best supplied with religious instructers ; but we are told that upwards of 50,000 souls in that Presbytery are destitute of adequate means of grace. We are told that there cannot be found in the whole states of Mississippi and Louisiana more than eight or ten Presbyterian ministers, and very few of other denominations.—There is no Presbyterian minister, either in East or West Florida. In one city, containing from three to four thousand inhabitants, a strong desire is manifested to obtain a stated Protestant ministry. It is said that the increase of population in the western and southern states is proportionably much greater than the increase of adequate religious instructers, whilst at the same time the relative numbers of ministers and people is not altering for the better in the eastern states.

Among the means that are in operation for lessening the moral wants above described, the narrative, from which these facts are taken, mentions, in addition to the zealous labours of ministers in their profession—the efforts of sabbath schools, catechetical instruction, bible classes, the Concert of Prayer, Bible societies, Theological Seminaries, Education and Missionary Associations, and the increasing attention that is paid to the education of seamen. The narrative alludes also to the flourishing state of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and speaks of the efforts of a number of small benevolent associations, particularly of the United Domestic Missionary Society of New York.—In speaking of the exertions of Education societies, those of the Presbytery of Albany had expended for these objects, during the last year, the sum of $1200.

The United Foreign Missionary Society is alluded to. Its exertions have hitherto been confined to our Western Indians, among whom it has now five well organized education families. The expenditures of this society have exceeded its income, and an urgent appeal is made to the public in behalf of its funds.

The narrative proceeds to speak of the result of these means, mentions the great number of revivals of religion, and names many of the particular cases. It mentions also the flourishing state of the colleges of Hamilton, Dickinson, Jefferson, Alleghany, and the unusual number of pious students they now contain. The narrative concludes thus:

"With regard to errors on the subject of religion, it would probably be correct to state that they are not making progress. Still it is deplorable, that in this age of light, so many teachers of false and destructive systems of religion should exist. They are chiefly to be found among our new and unprotected churches ; and such a state of things calls as well for the watchfulness of those churches, as the sympathies of more highly favoured christians.

There is another truth which fidelity does not permit us to conceal. In many parts of country, an unusual degree of opposition to the religious charities which adorn the present age of the world, has been displayed. The manifestations of this spirit should be considered as furnishing an evidence of the power and progress of religious exertion. It was not until the fire of God's altar was cast into the earth, that there were *voices and thunderings, and an earthquake.* Still such a state of things should be met by a growing spirit of prayer and circumspection, on the part of the friends of Zion. Calling into action the gentleness and firmness, the humility and perseverance, of the Gospel, they shall not fail of success."

In the Register of May 9th, we mentioned, that a *Mummy* had been sent to this city, obtained at Thebes; and that it was to be exhibited for the benefit of the Boston Dispensary and the Massachusetts General Hospital. The sum of money to be appropriated from the proceeds of exhibition for the use of the Dispensary has already been paid over to the Treasurer of that institution, and the future proceeds are to be appropriated exclusively to the very benevolent purpose of increasing the funds of the Mass. Gen. Hospital. The Mummy is now exhibiting at Mr. Dogget's Rooms, Market street. It has already excited great attention. We are informed that it has been visited by upwards of three thousand persons.

Under our literary head this week, our readers will observe that a pamphlet is announced as about to be published, entitled "The Dangers and Duties of Sepulture." As it relates to a subject in which every inhabitant of the city, as well as every person who visits it, is interested, we doubt not it will be read with interest. The facts that have already been, and that may be adduced, in relation to the destructive effects of burying in cities and under churches, ought, we think, as we have no doubt they will, be viewed as sufficient to justify our city authorities when called to act and decide on petitions relative to this business, to pause at least till they can become acquainted with some of the leading facts that may be furnished on the subject. We are happy to perceive that there is of late an increasing attention to the subject in the city, and that the sentiment is becoming general amongst the most disinterested and sincere well-wishers to the health and prosperity of the city, that it is quite time that an end were put, not only to the practice of burying under churches, but to burying at all within the limits of a city so circumscribed in extent as ours, and whose population is so rapidly increasing.

The editor of this paper feels it a duty he owes himself to state, that, during the present week, his time has been almost exclusively occupied in making different arrangements in relation to printing the Christian Register.—The patrons of the paper will have the candor, he trusts, to attribute any deficiency in the merits of this number to this circumstance.

LITERARY NOTICE.

In the press—"*Remarks on the Dangers and Duties of Sepulture.*"—It is the object of this pamphlet to prove, that the effluvia from dead bodies, when deposited in churches, have *frequently* produced sickness, *fever*, and death. The author only requests that the facts he will adduce may be admitted to be true, or shown to be false, before they are disregarded in practice. *Boston, June 13.*

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

The bill concerning the appointment of Surveyors of Highways in Boston, passed to be engrossed.

Petitions—Of Richard Wascott, Jedediah Little, and others—of Peleg Francis and others—of William Ward—of Lewis Tappan—and Zephaniah Shaw, were read and committed.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

The Hon. Messrs. Wade and Strong, of S. H. Messrs. Foote, Silsby, and Pearce, were appointed a committee to report what measures are necessary to be adopted to prevent the vending of Lottery Tickets, and drawing Lotteries within this state.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

The Hon. Geo. Sullivan having been elected Senator for Suffolk, in the place of the late Mr. Phillips, appeared and took his seat.

Orders of Notice passed on petition of Valentine Pease and others ; and the Second Parish of Newbury.

H. A. S. Dearborn, and Ebenezer Parker and others had leave for bills.

The Hon. Messrs. Tufts and Keyes, Messrs. Ellis, Parrott, and Porter, were appointed a committee to report what compensation ought to be made to the County of Worcester for the use made by the Commonwealth of the House of Correction in that County, for the confinement of convicts to hard labour.

A bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Charlestown Bleachery, passed to be engrossed.

The Hon. Messrs. Noyes, Sullivan, and Mitchell, were appointed to report on the law respecting the discharge of Militia officers passed June 15, 1821.

The Hon. Messrs Hubbard and Mills, with such as the House may join, were appointed a Committee to consider the expediency of granting to Courts and Justices of the Peace, authority to issue warrants to search for money, bank notes, or instruments, alleged to be forged or counterfeited ; or for tools or materials employed in forging and counterfeiting. And also to consider the expediency of exempting the Justices, and Clerk, and Assistant Clerk of the Police Court of the city of Boston from military duty.

Bills passed to be engrossed—To cede to the United States the jurisdiction of a site for a light house on Monomoy point—to incorporate the Trustees of the Ministerial Fund of the First Congregational Society in Wendell—in addition to "an act to incorporate the Linen and Duck Manufactory"—to incorporate the Trustees of the Ministerial Fund of the Baptist Religious Society in Haverhill—to incorporate the Elliot Manufacturing Company—to incorporate the Leicester Manufacturing Company—in addition to "an act to incorporate the Union Marine Insurance Company"—in addition to "an act to incorporate the President, Directors, and Company of the Exchange Bank——to incorporate the Canal Manufacturing Company.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

The Hon. Messrs. Fowler and Strong, of S. H. Messrs. Russell, Bates, and Osgood, were appointed a committee to report what reduction may be made in the salaries of the officers, and what retrenchment in the expenses of the government.

Petitions of Luther Sheldon and others—Samuel Kingsbury and others—and Nathan Brown, and a memorial of the town of Charlestown, were severally read and committed.

Finished business.—The Bunker-hill Monument Association incorporation bill—and the city of Boston Surveyors of the Highway bill—passed to be enacted.

Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

The Hon. Messrs. Hull, Fowler, Keyes, and Gardner, Messrs. Prescott, Folger, M'Kay, Felton, and Farley, were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court ; and to report at an early day of the next session.

The reported answer to the Governor's speech was committed to a new committee.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Bills to incorporate the Canal Manufacturing Company—additional, for incorporating the Charlestown Bleachery—and to authorize the Trustees of the Baptist Education Fund, to divide the same, passed to be enacted.

Bills passed to be engrossed—describing the duty and power of Coroners—in addition to an act entitled "an act to incorporate the West Boylston Manufacturing Company—entitled "an act to annex Amasa and Calvin Bailey, jr. with their estates, to the town of Cohasset"—annexing a gore of land with Abel and John Wesson, living on the premises, to the town of Grafton—to incorporate the Bristol county Agricultural Society—to incorporate the Trustees of the Ministerial Fund in the first parish in Longmeadow—to incorporate the Newton Factories—authorizing the taxing of pews in the North meeting-house in Marshfield—to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Proprietors of Berkshire Classical School.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Ordered, That Hon. Messrs *Gorham* and *Sprague* be a committee to consider and report what further provision shall be made by law for suppressing and punishing rogues, vagabonds, and all other idle and disorderly persons, in order better to maintain a regular police in the city of Boston.

An act to incorporate the Mansfield Union Cotton and Wool Manufactory, passed to be engrossed ;—also, a bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Second Congregational Society in Lynn.

Rufus Davenport had leave to bring in a bill.

The committee of both houses on the petition of Josiah Fiske and others, praying that the law regulating the registry of deeds may be so altered, that the town clerks of the several towns may record all deeds of lands in the towns where the lands lie, reported that the further consideration thereof be referred to the next session of the present General Court. Read and accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

A representation of the society for the relief of the distressed, respecting the situation of the Prisons in Boston, and praying the interposition of the Legislature for relief, was committed to Messrs. Haven, of B. Smith, and Leonard, with power to send for persons and papers, and to inspect the prisons.

Bills—to incorporate the Proprietors of Museum Hall—Concerning the election of Surveyors of Highways in Boston—and to repeal the act for incorporating the Trustees of the Baptist Education Fund—were read twice, and times assigned for third readings.

A committee was appointed to report on the expediency of taxing sheep.

A committee was appointed to report what alterations are necessary in laws relating to State Paupers.

Petitions—of Peter Paul and others—Nathan Rogers and others—Abijah Hill and others—Enoch Drake—Amos Sawyer—Jedidiah Clark and others—Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Gideon Barstow, jr.—Caleb Sayles and others—Thomas Manning—Luther Metcalf and others—John Sherman—Berkshire Medical Institution—John Peirce—Tabitha Henderson—David Webster—were read, committed, and sent up for concurrence.

Remonstrances of Wheeler Horton and others—town of Brighton—town of Middleborough—Oliver Hayward and others—Asahel Shaw and others—Enoch Weston and others, were read and committed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

The following bills were read twice, viz :—A bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Brookline Classical School—a bill to incorporate the Charlestown Bleachery—a bill relating to State Paupers—The last committed to Messrs. Tudor, Picket, and Martin. Also, a bill to regulate the manufacture of Gun Powder, &c. read a first time, and committed to Messrs. Martin, Apthorp, and White.

Orders of Notice passed on petitions of John Sherman and others ; Eben. Cannon, jun. Joseph Winsor, &c. ; Eben. Forrest, &c. ; Taratt Merriam ; Daniel Ruggles, &c. Stephen Stockwell ; Barre Turnpike Corporation ; and Eben. Sherman and others.

Leave of Bills.—To Ethan Cobb, and others ; David How, &c. ; Amos Binney, &c. ; Joshua Green, &c. ; Patrick T. Jackson ; Lewis Tappan ; Richard C. Cabot, &c. ; Moses Townsend, &c. ; Gideon Tucker, &c. ; Eben. Parker, &c. ; and the Boylston Medical Society.

Bills passed to be engrossed.—To incorporate the Museum Hall ; Concerning Surveyors of Highways in Boston ; and to incorporate the Trustees of the Baptist Education Society.

The Bunker-hill Monument Association incorporated bill, passed to be enacted.

Hon. Messrs Strong and Fiske, Messrs Hastings, Leland, and Carey, were appointed to report on the expediency of extending the provisions of the law "*giving remedies in equity*," to bonds given by imprisoned debtors for the liberty of the gaol yard.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

Reports and subjects referred to the next session.—The resolve providing for the payment of the members of the Legislature out of the Public Treasury—The report on the petitions of North Brookfield, Topsfield, and Manchester—Report on the petition of the Berkshire Medical Institution—The subject of the impounding of cattle—and the subject of the fees of Judges and Registers of Probate.

Ordered, That no petition be received by this House, at its next session, which shall not be presented within the ten first days thereof; and that this order be printed in the newspapers appointed to print the laws of this Commonwealth, which shall issue during the month of November next.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the reported answer to the Governor's speech. After considerable debate on some propositions of amendment, the reported answer was accepted. Affirmative, 123—negative 86.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Bills and subjects referred to the winter session.—To repeal the laws regulating the Inspection of Gunpowder—For taxing sheep—and a petition from the town of Ashby.

A resolve granting a sum of money for the use of the State Prison, passed, and was sent up.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Bills passed to be engrossed.—Additional to the act incorporating the Union Marine Insurance Company—In addition to the act to provide for the discharge of Militia officers—To incorporate the Boylston Medical Society of Harvard University—To incorporate the Mansfield Union Cotton and Wool Manufactory.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Bills—to incorporate the Trustees of the Ministerial Fund of the Baptist Society in Haverhill ; the Leicester Manufacturing Company ; the Trustees of the Ministerial Fund of the first Congregational Society in Wendell ; in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Proprietors of the Museum Hall in the town of Boston ; in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Union Marine Insurance Company, and the several acts in addition thereto ; to incorporate the Eliot Manufacturing Company ; in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Linen and Duck Manufacturing Company : to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of a site for a Light House on Monamoy Point ; in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the President, Directors, and Company of the Exchange Bank ; in addition to an act entitled an act to provide for the discharge of Officers in the Militia—severally passed to be enacted.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire convened at Concord on Wednesday, June 4. We learn that David L. Morril, was elected President of the Senate, Phillip Carrigain, Clerk, and William Tenley, Assistant Clerk. In the House, Andrew Peirce, of Dover, Speaker, Moses L. Neal, Clerk. Governor Woodbury was inducted into office on Thursday. Ezekiel Morril has been chosen to fill the vacancy in Senatorial District No. 4, and Stephen P. Webster in No. 12.—The whole number of votes for governor was 29,913 ; for Hon. Levi Woodbury 16,985 ; Gen. Dinsmoor 12,900.

Salem Institution for Savings.—The amount of receipts for six months, to the 15th April last, is $23,006. Amount for five years, from the commencement of the Institution, $219,954. Whole amount of interest and dividends on bank stock, $24,133 ; amount for the last six months, $4,578. There is now due to 956 depositors, for principal, $182,059 ; to 917 depositors for interest, $4,207 ; amount of accumulating fund, $2,991 ; making a total of $189,259, which is invested in unquestionable notes, and bank stock. *Daily Advertiser.*

LONG ISLAND, JUNE 5.

The Sag Harbour Corrector states that great draughts of fish were lately taken in Southold Bay. The account we have from good authority, and can assert, that upwards of two and a half millions of bony shad were taken at that place on the last week ; and four hundred and fifty thousand at one haul ! while others assert that the whole number exceeds three and a half millions, and that nine hundred thousand were taken at one haul. *Star.*

Great apprehensions were entertained at the time of the last accounts from New-Orleans, of an inundation of the Mississippi. The following extracts are from the papers of that city.

NEW-ORLEANS, MAY 11.

Apprehensions continue to be expressed for the safety of the Levee. Mr. Raffignac is to-day hard at work with his numerous labourers, white and black. Yesterday the river ran over into Levee street, between Jefferson and St. Peter streets; and from the winds pressing hitherward, in company with a stubborn tide, the like event will doubtless occur to-day.

Noon.—The wind has increased since we noticed this morning the swell of the river, and we are this moment apprized that the water is running over the Levee in several places opposite the city, and in the Faubourg St. Mary the influx is becoming irresistible. Should the wind change a little to the south, and continue as high as it is now, we must expect, ere tomorrow evening, an inundation.

One o'clock.—News has just arrived that a crevasse of the Levee has taken place about four miles above the city.

MAY 13.

Capt. Davis reports that there was such a freshet in the river Aascagoula, and the streams emptying therein, as to have carried away and destroyed all the mills in that part of the country, besides doing other damage. *Louisana Gaz.*

The Levee in front of the plantation of Gen. Lacoste gave way on the night of the 7th, but the breach was said to be repaired.

A paper of the 9th says, "We have heard fears expressed for the stability of some of the levees near the English Turn, but cannot say whether they are well founded. The river has not been so high as it is at present since the year 1811.

A paper of the 12th states—"The post rider reports that at Mr. M'Carty's plantation the river is undermining the levee; and that for forty miles above, the river is overflowing.

BATON ROUGE, MAY 10.

Distressing Times.—The state of the Mississippi at this time, becomes really alarming; it rises from an inch to an inch and a half every 24 hours, and by the latest accounts which are far from being satisfactory, we are informed that the Missouri freshet is daily expected.

The Levee, which fences the spot formerly intended for the town of St. Michel, in West Baton Rouge, right opposite this place, has been partly washed off, and forbodes danger to the inhabitants in that parish;—some of the residents are preparing to move on this side.

This is an uncommonly distressing season, under every point of view—mercantile business is at a stand—the price of Cotton low and without demand; cash scarcer than ever before noticed in this part of the world; incessant rains for a certain length of time latterly, have nearly destroyed the new planted crops, and the unusual swelling of the river threatens to blast all hopes which might have been entertained of remedying the evil.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, held on Wednesday, the venerable President, Aaron Dexter, Esq. M. D. and Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. the first Vice President, declined a reelection.—Votes of thanks were passed to the President, for his able, zealous and faithful services for a period of thirty years, in the various offices of Trustee, Treasurer, Vice President, and President; with the cordial wishes of the Society, in his retiring from office, for his prosperity and happiness; and to Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. for his long and laborious services in the respective offices of Trustee and Vice President.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the year ensuing,—

JOHN LOWELL, Esq. *President.*
THOMAS L. WINTHROP, Esq. *first Vice President.*
Hon. ISRAEL THORNDIKE, *second Vice President.*
JOHN PRINCE, Esq. *Treasurer.*
Hon. R. SULLIVAN, *Cor. Secretary.*
GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. *Recording Secretary.*
BENJAMIN GUILD, *Assistant Recording Secretay.*

TRUSTEES.

Aaron Dexter, Esq.	Samuel G. Perkins, Esq.
Hon. P. C. Brooks,	Hon. Jno. Welles,
Hon. Josiah Quincy,	E. Hersey Derby, Esq.

NEW HAVEN, JUNE 10.

The population of New England and New York, in 1820, was 3,032,666, of which number Massachusetts contained only 523,287, or about one sixth part of the whole. From the above statement it appears, that Massachusetts furnishes 518 students for the different colleges, which is about 200 more than her proportion according to her population. This fact is highly creditable to that state, as it proves that the advantages of a liberal education are duly estimated by the great mass of her citizens. If every part of the United States furnished students in the same proportion, the whole number at the different colleges would be 10,000; and if one half of these were preparing for the ministry, as was the case in the colleges at Cambridge and New-Haven, for the first century after the settlement of New England, the annual supply of liberally educated ministers, from all our colleges, would be more than 1000. We presume to say, that the actual number at present falls short of 200. *Con. Journal.*

Seventy-seven pews in St. Andrew's Church, a beautiful edifice recently erected in the city of Philadelphia, were sold by auction on Monday, the 2d inst. for $25,145.

New Post-Master-General—We have just heard that Col. Return Jonathan Meigs has been removed from the office of Post Master General, and a Mr. M'Lane, of the Land office, from Ohio, appointed in his stead. *N. Y. E. Post.*

A report reached us a few days ago, through one of the New-York papers, that the Post Master General had been displaced, and that a successor to him had been appointed. From the following paragraph in the National Intelligencer of Saturday, we infer that the report is unfounded; viz: "The Post Master General left this city a few days ago on a visit to his family in the state of Ohio." *Bos. D. Adv.*

SPANISH WAR.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review, recently received, contains able and interesting articles, but does not display as much talent and force as the two immediately preceding it. The Spanish question is argued upon historical precedents, and the principles of Public Law, in a manner conclusive against the pretences put forth by the French government;—and the justice and expediency of an immediate cooperation with Spain to resist the French invasion, are powetfully urged upon the British councils. The reviewer thinks that Great Britain cannot remain neutral, should the contest be prolonged; that she is already as obnoxious as she can be to the Allied Powers; that the fundamental maxims of their own constitution are proscribed in their doctrines; that she must fight sooner or later, and ought to exert her energies at once in her own defence, and that of the Spanish Peninsula, the subjugation of which by the French would expose her to imminent danger. *Nat. Gaz.*

The United States' frigate Congress, Captain Biddle, sailed from New Castle on Saturday last, for Cadiz, having on board Mr. Nelson, Minister to Spain, and Mr. Rodney, Minister to Buenos Ayres.

Jose Maria Salazar, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday last, and proceeded to Washington on Monday.

It is said that pistareens are now received in New York, by the banks of that city at *eighteen cents* each, instead of twenty cents, as heretofore.

It has been stated in the British Parliament, that in all their West Indian Colonies there are about *one million of Slaves!*

A distressing hail storm was experienced in the neighbourhood of Ashford, (Conn.) on Thursday the 5th inst. Much damage was done to rye. Many of the farmers, despairing of a crop, have cut it up for fodder.

Mr. Forsyth, late Minister to Spain, has arrived at New York, with his family. Mr. F. is elected a Representative of the 18th Congress, from Georgia.

An owner of a hackney coach in New-York, has been fined $50, for the act of his driver, in so *negligently, carelessly,* and *unskilfully* turning his carriage as to overset it; in consequence of which one of the passengers was injured in his knee.

A volume of Poems, by Miss Wright, is about to be published in New-York.

Julian, a dramatic poem, by J. W. Simmons, has been published at Philadelphia. The scene is laid in South America. The plan of the poem is somewhat similar to Byron's Manfred.

The steam ship Robert Fulton has been recently sold in New-York for $25,900. She was purchased by Henry Eckford, Esq.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Mexico.—The prospect of a division of the Mexican empire into independent states, united under a federal head, forms a new and very interesting view of its situation.

Brazil and Peru.—The brig Robert, Capt. M'Clish, arrived at Baltimore, on Sunday evening 2d inst. brings accounts from Rio Janeiro, up to the 9th of April, at which time that port was embargoed, and had been closed since the 14th of March. There were twenty-four American vessels in port. Flour was retailing at seven and a quarter to nine dollars, the supply very large and only prime qualities saleable. There was in the market, fifteen to seventeen thousand barrels of which three thousand were destined for Gibraltar and eight hundred for La Plata by orders of the owners, if ten dollars could not be obtained at Rio.

Buenos Ayres.—The Baltimore American contains a letter dated Buenos Ayres, March 22, which gives some particulars of the insurrection which broke out there on the 19th, a notice of which was given in our paper several days since. The particulars are of no great interest. At the date of our former accounts, which are later than those received at Baltimore, the insurrection was suppressed, and tranquillity was restored. At the time of those proceedings, an army, under the command, we believe, of the governor, was absent from the city on an expedition, the destination and object of which are not very clearly explained in the accounts which we have seen.—*Daily Adv.*

Colombia.—We learn from Laguira, that official accounts had been received at Caraccas, that a division of Morillo's army, which had entered Coro, had been entirely defeated, the Spanish governor killed, and many prisoners taken. Strong expectations were entertained that but a few would regain Maracaibo. The Colombian squadron had taken possession of the Lake of Maracaibo, and the fall of that place was daily looked for. A salute was fired at Laguira, in consequence of the decided advantage gained by the Colombians.

A new 44 gun frigate, built in England for the Colombian government, arrived at Laguira on the 19th of May, with a fine crew commanded by Capt. Chain.

A Bogota paper of the 11th of May contains an account of the opening of the Congress of Colombia.—The Senate was organized on the 8th, by the election of Gen. Rafael Urdaneta, president, Sen. Jeronimo Torres, vice president, each by a vote of 9 to 6; and Rutonis Jose Caro, secretary, by a unanimous vote.

The session of the House of Representatives was opened on the 9th. Sen. Domingo Carcedo was chosen president, J. J. Osio, vice pres., and P. Herera, secr'y.

A Caraccas paper of May 8th states that one of the first acts of the Congress would be to recognize the loan contracted in England by Mr. Zea.

Commodore Daniels and the other officers captured in the late naval action have been regularly exchanged, and have arrived at Laguira. He states his loss at 2 officers and 30 seamen and marines, and that of the enemy quite as great; that the corvettes were perfectly useless, having in addition to the damage sustained in the action, suffered considerably from getting foul of each other the night after the action; that the Spanish frigate received many shots between wind and water, and that one of her masts was so much damaged that she would not be ready for sea in less than six weeks.

A number of young gentlemen have arrived in the United States from the Colombian Republic for the purpose of receiving their education.

The last accounts from Rio Janeiro are to the 16th of April. The Cortes of Brazil were to have their first sitting on the 17th. Gen. Le Cor has been deserted by some of his troops. It was reported that 400 left him, and joined those in Montevideo, and that a plan had been laid to deliver him up to the authorities of that place, which failed. It is thought that he will have to retire from the Banda Oriental.

Com. Porter.—The American squadron cruising off Havana, though they have made but few captures, have struck such a dread among the pirates of Cuba, as to close the scene of plunder and barbarity in that quarter, for the present at least.—Havana letters to the 24th of May state, that the officers and seamen of the protecting squadron were, generally, in good health.

From Jamaica.—The Baltimore Morning Chronicle gives information from Kingston, (Jamaica,) to the 13th ult. The captain of the piratical schooner Zaragossana, captured by the boats of the British sloops of war Tyne and Thracian, had his trial on that day, and found guilty. The crew, twenty-eight in number, were to have their trial on the next day. The United States schooner Shark, arrived at Kingston from Carthagena, April 21, and sailed for Cape Antonio on the 31st.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Late from Spain.—The Daily Advertiser of the 11th inst. gives the following foreign intelligence—received by the ship Louisa Matilda, arrived at New York:

The King arrived at Seville about the 22d, and a special Messenger from England, has arrived there with despatches. Cadiz papers to the 25th, containing Madrid dates to the 17th, announced that the militia of Saragossa had volunteered their services during the war—that the factious troops, 2000 strong, had been conpletely beaten—that Madrid remained tranquil—that the French army marching towards that city was reported to have committed great excesses—that preparations were making at the capital to give them a good reception, should they have the temerity to enter the city—that the government at Seville had formerly declared war against the French, and had ordered out many public and private armed ships against her commerce—that the enthusiasm of the Spaniards continued unabated—that the national troops had fought bravely near Bilboa, but retreated before superior force—that the French had laid a contrbution of $8000 on the inhabitants of Bilboa—and that the Guerilla parties had begun their operations in great strength.—Price of flour at Cadiz $9.

By the steam boat line.—We received last evening the New-York papers of Wednesday evening, which contain London dates to May 3, brought by the packet ship John Wells. They contain Paris advices to the 6th, and furnish the 5th French army bulletin, which is dated April 30, and announces the entry of the French into Saragossa on the 26th. Marshal Oudinot had occupied Burgossence the 23d, and had pushed his advanced guard on the roads of Aranda and Palencia, towards Madrid. The army of the faith had taken the citadel of Gaca, and the French had blockaded Figueras. St. Sebastian and Pampeluna had not surrendered. It was said that Count Abisal and Gen. Morillo were going to unite their troops, which would form an army of 40,000 men, and offer battle to Marshal Oudinot.

Latest from England.—By the ship James Cropper from Liverpool, arrived at New York, London papers have been received to April 29th, and those of Liverpool to May 1st. It is said that the French army is much distressed for want of provisions; that the army of the Faith in Portugal has been dispersed; and that the Constitutional troops were received every where with applause.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A private letter from Bayonne, mentions that the French begin already to feel, not only at St. Sebastian, but throughout their whole line, the deficiency of provisions. Flying columns of guerillas move about between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. The Pastor commands one party of 1500, and displays all his former activity. These parties hover round the French, harrass them, and leave them nothing to eat, except what they have in their immediate possession. Most urgent orders have been sent to Bayonne to forward supplies at any cost or risk.

General Morillo commands the army of reserve in Galicia. He takes a position between Leon and Astorga, with from 15,000 to 25,000 men.

Only fifty inhabitants remained at Irun.—Bilboa has recently furnished a volunteer corps of between 500 and 600 young men, belonging to the principal families.

The bridge of Miranda has been destroyed.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 26.

The French army continues to be impeded in its progress, by the resistance it has had to encounter at San Sebastian and Pampeluna. These places still occupy the time of the invading force. The head quarters of the prince general have progressed to Vittoria. The advance guard is as far as Miranda, according to the last accounts.

Some important successes have been obtained over the soldiers of the Faith by the Constitutionalists in the neighbourhood of Valencia.

Two regiments of *women* have been organized at Barcelona, for the service of the place, in case of a seige. We hold in our hands an engraving of these soldiers----they are in a becoming dress, and armed with lances. It may be recollected that in the former war, a similar battalion was formed at Gironne, whose courage is much spoken of by Marshal St. Cyr, in his work on Catalonia.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

It is surprising that the Telegraphic despatches, which announce the movements of head quarters, and of the advanced guard, communicate nothing of what passes in the centre, and on the wings of the army.

The place of Santona, so bravely defended by General Lameth, during the last war, has been put into a good state of defence, and the Brigadier Don Julian Sanchez has the command there.

Lord Liverpool remarked, in his speech before the House of Lords yesterday, that "he considered the success of France in Spain as *most unlikely*, and that he looked with great apprehension to the effects which the contest would produce in France, if her arms did not succeed. It was better for England to remain at peace, *taking the chance of the failure of the French force*, rather than rashly to encounter the evils and inconveniences of war."

In the Commons, Lord John Russell's motion for a Parliamentary Reform was lost by a majority of 111.

In the British House of Commons, after a long debate on a motion for an address censuring ministers, an amendment was carried, approving their conduct, by the unusual majority of 372 to 20.

MADRID, APRIL 17.

News from Santiago of the 9th, states that the factious troops, collected and headed by the ex-governor Marin and Vasquez, were completely routed on the 4th. The mountains and plains were strewed with their dead; 200 prisoners were taken, with the Vasquez and many arms. This victory was gained by troops lately raised from the 5th district.

This evening, part of the artillery, &c. from the depository at Segoria arrived.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Frankfort papers to the 16th inst. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

SEMLIN, APRIL 4.

According to positive accounts from Salonichi, of the 13th of March, the Greeks have made themselves masters of the important island of Thaso, at the entrance of the Gulf of Confesa, from which timber is procured for the arsenal of Constantinople. Another expedition has landed at the foot of Mount Athos, and spread terror in the whole country between Seres and Salonichi.

The occupation of this island, which is entirely inhabited by Christians, is important, because, from this point the Greeks may easily effect landings on all these coasts, and alarm Macedonia.

From Holland.—The schooner Janus, which arrived at this port on Monday, brought Amsterdam papers to April 24th. They furnish the following article of news, under the Hague date.

We learn that, as a proof of the strict neutrality which the Netherlands will observe during the war between France and Spain, the king has by a decree of the 21st inst. prohibited the fitting out of any vessels as privateers under the French or Spanish flag—forbidden all persons from acting as agents of privateers of the above powers—and declared that no prizes made by them will be admitted into the harbours of the kingdom—and that in case any privateer, or prizes of those nations shall enter the ports of the kingdom, they shall be required to proceed to sea on the shortest notice possible.

INSTALLATIONS.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst. in Providence, (R. I.) Rev. David Pickering, as minister of the first Universalist Society in that town.—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Bisbee, of Brookfield, Mass. Right Hand of Fellowship, and Charge, by Rev. Mr. Dean, of Boston.

In Lexington, Kentucky, on the 22d ult. Rev. Nathan H. Hall, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that town.

At Sanford, (Me.) 4th inst. Rev. Christopher Marsh, as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that place.

MARRIED,

In this city, Samuel Prince to Miss Eliza Frothingham.

Mr. Amos Cotting, to Miss Harriet Tuttle—Mr. Benjamin Gardner, jr. to Miss Elizabeth Vickery.

Mr. Lot Wheelwright, jr. to Miss Sarah Blanchard, daughter of Mr. Edward Blanchard.

In Stoughton, Mr. Charles Parker to Miss Esther F. May; Mr. Samuel Tolman to Miss Sarah Packard, all of Stoughton.

At Cambridge, Mr. Richard C. Hastings to Miss Nancy Wyeth.

At Brighton, Mr. Thomas Hastings, of Cambridge, to Miss Martha Livermore.

In Cambridge, the Rev. William Ware minister of the First Congregational Church in the city of N. York, to Miss Mary Waterhouse, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse.

DIED,

In this city, Mr. Robert Child, aged 33.—Mr. Edward Sharp, aged 35.—Mr. Thomas C. Goodwin, aged 24, formerly of Plymouth, Mass.

John C. Hauff, Esq. aged 62, formerly Consul of His Swedish Majesty in this city.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Daniel G. Dawes, aged 33.

Mr. John White, aged 86—Mrs. Polly Paine, aged 50—Mr. Daniel Blake, of Castine, drowned.

In Barre, (Mass.) Mr. Dillington Phelps, aged 55.

In Newburyport, Mrs. Ann Titcomb, relict of the late Hon. Enoch Titcomb, aged 66.—Mr. Josiah Wyatt, aged 46.

In Brighton, Mrs. Nancy, widow of the late Mr. John English, aged 91.

In Montpelier, Vt. Mr. John Barnard, merchant.

In Roxbury, Moses Davis, aged 79.

In Abington, on the 5th inst. Capt. Joshua Curtis, aged 62.

In Barnstable, Mrs. Abiah Crocker, aged 77.

In Campo-Bello, Capt. John Morrison, aged 39, formerly of Portland, and latterly a respectable ship master out of Campo-Bello.

Drowned, in Boston harbour, on Saturday evening, by the sinking of sloop Two Sisters, Russel Thacher, son of Mr. Josiah T.; and Ebenezer B. Adams, son of Mr. Nathaniel A.; both of Yarmouth, and each about 12 or 13 years of age.

At Hallowell, Mrs. Emeline Robinson, aged 27, wife of Mr. William E. Robinson—Mr. Thomas Kimball, aged about 50.

At Hingham, Mr. Moses Whiton, aged 71.

At Lexington, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Capt. Nehemiah I. Ingraham, aged 43.

In Valparaiso, 27th of January last, Capt. Charles Shepherd Winship, eldest son of Abiel W. Esq. of this city, and master of ship O'Cain, aged 28.

AUCTION.

Tomorrow, at 1 o'clock.

At the corner of Kilby and State streets.

FOUR SAXON SHEEP, out of one of the finest stocks in that kingdom; two rams and two ewes, just imported per brig Globe from Bremen. The sale will be positive. The sheep may be seen, as also samples of the wool, taken previous to their embarkation, any time previous to the sale, at E. Niles' stable, in Hawley place. June 13

JUST published, and for sale at this Office, and at the book-stores of Cummings Hilliard & Co.—Richardson & Lord—Wells & Lilly, and N. S. & J. Simpkins—An Oration, pronounced at New-Bedford, Mass. February 22, 1823. On the Anniversary of the Birth of Washington. By Daniel K. Whitaker. June 13.

DR. BANCROFT'S SERMONS.

FOR sale at this office, "Sermons on those Doctrines of the Gospel, and on those Constituent Principles of the Church, which Christian Professors have made the subject of Controversy. By AARON BANCROFT, D. D., Pastor of the second Congregational Church in Worcester. June 6

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

THE interesting moral and religious Tracts printed by the Trustees of the Publishing Fund, are for sale at the office of the CHRISTIAN REGISTER, the place of general deposit, No. 4, Spear's Buildings, Congress-street; and also at the Bookstores where they have usually been found. The Tracts on hand are the following;—

Life of Eleanor Morland, 8 cents.—Thomas Dormer, 3 cents.—Drunkenness, 3 cents.—Duties of Children, 3 cents.—History of Isaac Jenkins, 6 cents.—Lottery Ticket, 8 cents.—Edmund and Margaret, 8 cents.—Geneva Catechism, first and second parts, 8 cents each. Also, Frank, a sequel to Frank, by Maria Edgeworth, 88 cents for two vols.

THE BROTHERS.

A new and interesting Tract is just published as above, price 10 cents, entitled "*The Brothers*, or Consequences, a story of what happens every day; with an account of *Savings Banks.*"

N. B. Applications for the Tracts of the Publishing Fund, by those who wish to become Agents, may be made to DAVID REED, general Agent, No. 4, Spear's Buildings, Congress-street. June 6

JOHN B. RUSSELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken charge of the printing department of the CHRISTIAN REGISTER office, No. 4 Spear's Buildings, Congress street, where he is ready execute all kinds of

BOOK AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

in a neat and accurate manner. The printing apparatus is new; and he hopes that constant personal attention will ensure to the establishment a share of public patronage. June 13.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

There is a tongue in every leaf!
A voice in every rill!
A voice that speaketh every-where,
In flood and fire, through earth and air;—
A tongue that's never still!

'Tis the Great Spirit, wide diffused
Through every thing we see,
That with our spirits communeth
Of things mysterious—life and death,
Time and eternity!

I see Him in the blazing sun,
And in the thunder cloud;
I hear Him in the mighty roar
That rusheth through the forest hoar,
When winds are piping loud.

I see Him, hear Him every-where,
In all things—darkness, light,
Silence and sound; but, most of all,
When Slumber's dusky curtains fall
At the dead hour of night.

I *feel* Him in the silent dews
By grateful earth betray'd;
I feel him in the gentle showers,
The soft south-wind, the breath of flowers,
The sunshine and the shade.

And yet (ungrateful that I am!)
I've turned in sullen mood
From all these things whereof He said,
When the great whole was finished,
That they were "very good."

My sadness on the loveliest things
Fell like unwholesome dew—
The darkness that encompass'd me,
The gloom I felt so palpably,
Mine own dark spirit threw.

Yet He was patient—slow to wrath,
Though every day provok'd,
By selfish, pining discontent,
Acceptance cold or negligent,
And promises revok'd.

And still the same rich feast was spread
For my insensate heart—
Not always so—I woke again
To join Creation's rapturous strain,
"O Lord, how good Thou art!"

The clouds drew up, the shadows fled,
The glorious sun broke out,
And love, and hope, and gratitude,
Dispell'd that miserable mood,
Of darkness and of doubt!

MISCELLANY.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

NO. I.

Quest. Ought the Civil Magistrate to inflict Capital Punishments for Civil Crimes?

This question is very interesting to mankind; and, therefore, demands our most serious attention. In discussing it, I shall advocate the cause of humanity, and endeavour to support the negative. I shall call in question, the *right*, the *necessity*, and the *expediency* of shedding human blood: and shall endeavour to find substitutes, that would more beneficially answer the true designs of all civil punishments. I shall humbly contend, that no man, nor body of men, ought to inflict the punishment of death on any human being. And this position, I shall attempt to maintain, from reason and from scripture.

In the formation of man, God was graciously pleased to endow him with certain rights, (such as his life, his conscience, his day of probation, &c.) which are *unalienable*. A man may transfer a right to another to controul his person—to regulate his conduct—to exact his services—and to receive the profits of them. And for these transfers he may receive an equivalent. But no man can transfer his life to another, nor a *right* to take it from him. Life, in the sense of the question, is the union of the soul and body; and death, the dissolution of that union. Nothing can pass to the purchaser by such dissolution; and no equivalent can be received. No man hath a right to destroy his own life: his own to preserve, but not to transfer, nor to destroy. "What God hath joined, let no man put asunder." Suicide is a great crime!—But many persons will readily grant, that no man in his private capacity, hath a right to take away the life of another for any crime; yet, they say, that our legislative and executive bodies, have a right to do it. We will inquire whence they derive this right.—Suppose each town in this state to contain 200 freemen, with a right to choose two representatives, to represent them in the General Assembly. I will allow, that these representatives are invested by the freemen with full power of substitution. But no man can invest another, as his attorney or representative, with a right which he himself does not possess. A cannot, by substitution invest B with a right to sell the farm of C. Suppose the right of each freeman in this state of taking away the life of another person, to be represented by a cipher, (as well it may be) I ask, how many of these ciphers will make a unit. If no freeman in this state has a right to destroy his own life, or the life of another human being; then all the freemen assembled together would have no right to do it; and they could not delegate to any person or persons, a right to do it for them: for no delegated person can have more right than all his constituents! Besides, in all civil societies, men give up to the public only a part of their natural rights, for the purpose of more effectually securing those rights which they retain to themselves. They always give up the rest and retain the greater. But if they could and should give up their lives, they would give up all and retain none. In this place it ought to be remembered, that it is incumbent on my opponents to prove, that the commission, which our civil tribunals receive from the General Assembly, gives them a *rightful* jurisdiction over the life of man. It appears to me, that I have said as much as can be reasonably expected from the negative side of the position. I consider the case as being cognizable, *only*, before a higher court. And until they can shew a commission from God, the *sole Arbiter* of life and death, specially directed to them, or to all civil magistrates, investing them with a jurisdiction over the human life, I shall question their right of taking away the life of any human being.

The time has now arrived, when, at least with us, all the rights of man in society ought to be *critically investigated*, *fully understood*, and *duly appreciated*. Of all these, his *probationary rights*, should claim our first regard. By depriving him of *these*, you will necessarily deprive him of all his other rights in this life. He, therefore, who claims a right to deprive any of his fellow-men of *all their rights*, ought to be able to shew a sufficient warrant for so doing. If such a right does really exist, in this or any other civil government, one might reasonably expect that a satisfactory account could be given of its origin—its continuance—and the present mode of its existence. But I am fully persuaded that no such account can be given.

By nature, men have different powers and faculties, but their rights to life must be equal. If one man have, or could have, a right to take away the life of another, then each man would have a reciprocal right. And if each man had a right to inflict the punishment of death, he would have a right to inflict any less punishment, and there would be no necessity of resorting to any civil tribunals whatever. Each man might then administer justice in a summary way; and men might *rightfully* buy and sell, enslave and kill, each other, whenever it might be in their power, as we do the beasts of the field or the forest! In such case, duelling would be justifiable; and might be considered generous or honourable. And as long as any persons acting under delegated authority, will, deliberately, claim jurisdiction over the human life, so long, I fear, their constituents, impelled by a poignant sense of intolerable abuses and insults received, will, rashly, demand satisfaction by single combat. But if our civil legislatures would repeal all their capital statutes, renounce all jurisdiction over the human life, restore man to the dignity of his nature, and secure to their constituents their inestimable rights of life and probation; they would do more towards suppressing the pernicious practice of duelling, than all the capital punishments that ever have been, or ever will be, inflicted for that purpose.

If it were so, that a certain part of our race were ushered into the world in an independent state of manhood, with swords in their hands, or with crowns on their heads, we might consider it as an emblematical hint, that they had a native right of jurisdiction over our lives.—But the case is far otherwise. We are all born equally helpless and defenceless; and we are equally dependent on our predecessors for support and protection. And the duty of protection on the part of the community is, likewise, reciprocal and equal. Each member of the society has some rights, (such as his life, his conscience, &c.) which are never put into the common stock, because they are unalienable and inestimable. These the government ought to guard and protect with peculiar care. To guard these is the primary end of all civil governments. Each member, during good behaviour, is entitled to the protection and hospitality of the community. But, by his misconduct, he may, in some measure, forfeit his claim to their protection and hospitality. He may deserve to be confined or expelled. But he cannot forfeit his life to the community.—He never was possessed of it in fee simple, he was only a tenant at will, under his Creator!

STATE OF SOCIETY IN RUSSIA.

The following extracts are from a work, which has just made its appearance at Paris, entitled "Russia and Slavery;" by M. Passenaus, who passed several years in that country.

Slavery.—There is no regulation, by the laws of Russia, for the hours of labour, clothing, food, or wages of slaves; every thing is left to the masters. It is not uncommon for a Russian nobleman to compel his slaves to work five days in the week for him, and leave them only the remaining two to provide for themselves and families. A Russian calculates his riches by the number of his vassals. Formerly, slaves in Russia were sold in the public markets, and regularly advertised. The emperor Alexander, ashamed of this publicity, but unwilling of afraid to abolish the custom, ordered the mode of advertising to be altered. In the present day, therefore, the sale of a slave is frequently announced in the following terms:—A. B.—naming his various qualifications—is permitted to go to service. Apply to ——.

Modern Peasantry.—The house, or rather the hut of the peasants, is formed of pieces of timber piled upon each other; the interstices being filled with moss; there is rarely more than one window, formed of a single pane of glass, or a piece of talc. The entry is by a very large door, opening into a narrow court.—The stable and hay loft are at the back of the house: the door is so low that it is impossible for a moderately sized person to enter without stooping. On the right is a large stove, or oven, the top of which serves for a bed place for the whole family, who sleep upon mats without taking off their clothes. During the winter, when the cold is intense, the pigs, poultry, and calves, are allowed to sleep in the room where the oven is; but there are few of the peasants, indeed, who have any cattle or poultry to take care of. The furniture of the hut is exceedingly simple: a few pots ranged about the oven, are the kitchen utensils; a bench serves for a seat, and a large plank for a table. At their repasts, the family sit round the table, after having made the sign of the cross. The usual fare is soup, made with bread and some cabbage, poured into a large dish, out of which each one helps himself. The coarse cloth worn by the peasant, is generally of his own manufacture, and is made into articles by his wife. Their shoes are made of bark, and seldom last longer than a fortnight. Hospitality is a virtue practised even by the poorest peasant: the traveller enters his hut, makes the sign of the cross, and after saying "bread and salt," sits down unceremoniously to table. In no part of the world are there so few deformed persons, as amongst the lower class of Russians. The bad living, and hard labour which they undergo, however, render them unable to resist the rigors of the climate. The children, even in the depth of winter, have frequently no other covering than a shirt. When the cold seizes them, they run to the stove, where they experience a heat which is almost insupportable—They pass suddenly from a temperature of twenty-five or thirty degrees of cold, to twenty-five degrees of heat: it is easy to imagine what must be the effect upon the constitution. The physical strength of a Russian peasant, or other labourer, is very inferior to that of the same description of person in France or England. A Paris porter will carry with ease a burthen which a Russian could scarcely lift from the ground.

The Army.—The Russian noblemen are bound to supply recruits for the new regiments. They are bound to clothe them and find them in provisions for six months. Until lately, the nobles would send none to the army, but the worst of their slaves: and there were instances of nobles who had no very bad characters, of whom they wished to rid themselves, purchasing such of their neighbours, at a rate of £8 to £60 per head, according to the period. It is no protection to a slave to have a family; he must serve; and when the campaign is long, it is by no means uncommon for a noble to compel the wife to marry again, for the purpose of increasing the population of his estate.

Manners.—To such a degradation has the slavery of the body reduced the minds of the serfs, that they think of nothing but debauchery. It it is computed that upwards of 200,000 persons die annually in Russia, from the effects of intoxicating liquors. The nobles are destitute of principle, and therefore rarely pay their debts. Their persons and houses are sacred; but if any of their slaves are found away from the premises of their owner, they may be seized and retained by the creditor.—I once saw the coachman, groom, and cook of a Russian nobleman, taken under his own eyes. "I am glad of it," said he, "they were an extravagant set of rascals, who were bringing me to ruin." I knew another nobleman, who bestowed an abundance of alms, but who would never pay a debt. His staircase was daily crowded with beggars, to whom he gave liberally. On one occasion, he was surprised to see a creditor of his to a large amount, amongst the beggars. "Give freely," said the creditor, holding out his hand, "it is all I shall receive from you to relieve the misery which you have caused me.

Minerva.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

We have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman—who recently travelled from Madrid to Paris, and visited St. Sebastian—on the general condition of affairs in Spain, to which his attention has been directed. He mentions that, south of the Ebro, the population appear to be almost universally Constitutionalists.—The few and small bands of insurgents in that quarter, consist chiefly of common marauders, rather than of political malcontents. North of the Ebro—in the provinces of Biscay, Navarre and Catalonia—the Army of the Faith has been recruited by means of French gold, which the lower classes of inhabitants were too poor and wretched to resist. Circumstances had particularly impoverished and desolated those provinces; and their proximity to the French territory laid them open to the bribes and intrigues of the French government and the Spanish refugees. But the influence of the priesthood had not been exercised upon them, nor was it in any degree as powerful as it had been, in any part of Spain. Much less is to be apprehended for the constitutional cause from this source, than from the want of money and the *materiel* of war.

The garrison of St. Sebastian was composed of about 2,100 men, and commanded by O'Donnell, a brother of the able General of the same name. The utmost reliance is placed upon his firmness and the bravery of his troops;—but St. Sebastian, being a fortress only of the second order, and not in perfect repair, may be taken by the French engineers. General Mina had under him about twenty thousand regular troops, and ten or eleven thousand tried militia; all animated by the best spirit.—General Morillo had invested nearly his whole fortune in the funds of the Constitutional government, as a pledge of his sincerity; and further to obtain confidence, had chosen as his second in command, Ballesteros, whose zeal and fidelity were never doubted. The Count d'Abisbal (O'Donnell) General Quiroga and others, conspicuous for their patriotic ardour and military talents, were indefatigably active, and resolved as to obstinate resistance. All the members of the Cortes, who amount to upwards of one hundred and fifty, and hold the most respectable personal characters, professed the same opinions and feelings. None of them considered the occupation of Madrid by the French as at all likely to prove decisive of the contest.—They calculated that the British would not suffer the French to carry on any extensive *maritime* operations against them. These they particularly dreaded, as affecting the security of the south of Spain. They did not expect to be obliged to leave Seville; but if so, the retreat to Cadiz would be easy, and the asylum impregnable.

Our informant inferred from what he saw in the French provinces, and in Paris, that the war and the Bourbons were unpopular, to use the softest terms.—*Nat. Gaz. June 2.*

In mentioning yesterday the circumstance that Gen. Morillo had spontaneously appointed Gen. Ballesteros his second in command, we omitted, accidentally, the phrase—at the epoch of the 5th of July last, when the royal guards attacked Madrid. Ballesteros now holds a separate command. The arrangement of the Spanish forces is as follows:—1st corps—that of Mina, in Catalonia, called an Army of Operation. 2d corps—that of Ballesteros, in Aragon, also called an Army of Operation. 3d corps—that of Count del Abisbal, in Castile, called an Army of Reserve. 4th corps—that of Morillo, in Galicia, the same.

These several corps comprise, together, about seventy thousand men; as many as the French troops who were to enter Spain; but though they consisted chiefly of regulars and good militia, their number of raw recruits was larger in proportion than that in the French army.—*Nat. Gaz. June 3.*

MODES OF SALUTATION.

THE GERMAN.

Activity and agility may be counted among the great qualities of the French; and this nation which *carries itself well*, has gained many a victory over its neighbours, the Germans, who *find themselves well*. In the usual German salutation of *Wie befinden sie sich?* How do you find yourself? we may see a proof of the solid, indolent, passive character, by which this people are distinguished. To wish a guest a good appetite at the commencement of a repast, is a civility quite unknown in Germany; the language does not even possess the word; but when he rises from the table, they wish he may have had a happy repast, a benign repast; that he may *find himself* the better for the cheer he has had.

THE ENGLISH.

The salute of the English, says a German writer, M. Krummacher, is distinguished by its energy—*How do you do?* Here we discover a redoubled activity. This word *do*, plays a great part in the English language, and is a lever which puts all the other verbs in motion. We should not wrong these modern Phœnicians, if we understood their last *do* in the sense which they give it in commerce, nor if we received the little phrase *how do you do*, in the meaning of *how go your affairs?* This salutation would suit very well a commercial nation, to which nothing is more interesting than its commerce; and which places, in the rank of affairs, those only which have relation to it. If this philosophy does not merit a profound respect; at least it attracts very profound attention.

THE DUTCH.

Hoc vaert maynhee? How travels my Lord?—Does not this salutation at once present to our imaginations, a Dutchman, well fed and well clad, travelling at his ease in a gaudy trecshuyt, one of his superb canals, and hailing a passing friend to inquire if he also travels as conveniently.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

This people, when a friendly visiter approaches their wig-wam, perform the simple ceremony of an introduction to their chief, by putting the pipe of peace into the stranger's mouth, and inviting him to a seat near the fire, upon a clean blanket; while in most of the *South Sea Islands*, though the custom may vary in some respects, this very important preliminary to a friendly intercourse is usually adjusted by an easy contact of the parties' noses, or by an exchange of gifts. What more than this can indeed be necessary, when the minds of both are kindly disposed; and what splendid ceremony of introduction can inspire sentiments of good will, where enmity has already taken root.

SMOOTH PREACHING.

A HIGHLY valuable religious tract entitled *Smooth Preaching*, is just received in town, from New-York, and is for sale at this office. April 18.

FOR sale at this office, and by the principal booksellers in this city,
"REMARKS on the MIRACULOUS CHARACTER of OUR LORD. By A BEREAN LAYMAN."

GELLERT'S LETTERS.

FOR sale at this office, price 17 cts. "Instructions from a Father to his Son, on entering College. Translated from the German of C. F. GELLERT, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Leipsic."
June 6

BOARDERS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE private family, in a pleasant and healthy situation, about six miles from the city, proposes to receive a few genteel boarders. Inquire at this office. June 13.

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